

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1791

FRIDAY, JULY 10. 1741



It has been always a Rule with me to unbend a little in the Summer, and endeavour by affording my Readers some Amusement in the Vacation, to have a just Claim to their Attention when the busy Season returns, so I willingly embrace this Opportunity of communicating a little domestick

which without containing any thing either extraordinary or surprising, may be of some Use to the Reader by shewing how dangerous an Indiscretion the improper Books in the Hands of some People may prove. I am aware of the small Respect which have for the Profitable in comparison with what is natural and probable, than those Flights of Fancy which amaze us at the time, and are seldom thought of afterwards, as having nothing capable of pleasing on Reflection, and charming the Understanding. This is precisely the difference between *Don Quixot* and the *Arabian Nights*. The former is a well-conducted Fable, which as it diversifies, and the other the glittering Project of a heated Brain, a Series of strange Dreams, and Order, without Meaning. From the *Story of the Order*, we gather Fruits agreeable and profitable; the *Collection*, like one of Tulips, strikes the Eye in the Diversity of gaudy Beauty, but void of Odour.

Now to my Story.
A certain Yorkshire Knight who loves Hunting and has an excellent Stroke at Business at a Quarrel, and has been remarkably distinguished here by his Zeal for the Church. This worthy Person the most accomplished Patriot in a large Parish, had several Years happy in a Steward and a Gardiner, were thought by the Neighbours as well as himself, a very good Sort of Men as any in their Station out the Riding. But about Two Summers ago, a young Gentleman, who studies at the Temple, came to pass a few Months in the Country, and brought with him a Kind of Travelling Library, composed of free-thinking Authors in Religion and Politics, which have created such Divisions in the Family, there hath been nothing but Disputes in it ever since. As Things of this Kind are apt to spread, so the Servants, have taken Part in these Points, and are either one Side or other: By degrees too a neighbouring Clothier Town has caught the Infection, and some Manufacturers who were wont to believe no worth minding but Trade, are now up to the Ears in controversy, and will leave their Looms a whole Day, to run hallowing and whooping after some Disputant, whose Pride supplies the Place of Zeal, whose dogmatical Assurance passes on the ignorant Learning. Such are the Effects of Passion in all Sorts of People.

The Steward *Robin* is a Man now pretty far in Years, and Sense, and a good Scholar for a Man in his Age. He was never a Bigot, nor would pin his Faith to the Clergy; but had, notwithstanding, a just Veneration for the Church. He underwent some hard Censures in the Queen's Time, for speaking against Dr. *Sturvell*: Some said he was an *Atheist*, and some were still more angry, said he was a *Low-Church*; but his Kindness to the Chaplain, and his taking that the Parson of the Parish should not be cheated of his Tithe, have worn out those Impressions, and he has been a long Time considered as the very Buttriss of Moderation, conversing freely with all Sorts of Men, and being civil, when Occasion offers, to the *Papists* themselves. In the Management of his Affairs he has been very assiduous, without affecting to make a Battle; kind to every Body as far as Power lay, and ready upon every Occasion to do Offices for his Fellow-Servants, which gain'd him general Esteem amongst them, and for some Years all Things in perfect Quiet. There was not a great deal in all the County better managed, or where all were in it were more sincerely affected to their Masters or heartily attached to each other. In short, they were the Wonder of the Neighbourhood, and when any Contention happened in a Family, how Folks lived at *George's* was presently hit in their Teeth: As if the

Oeconomy there ought to have been a Standard all the World over; and that digressing from thence was leaving Order on the Left Hand.

William the Gardiner was somewhat a younger Man than *Robin*, but had also been long in the Family, and mightily esteemed. He was a little warm in his Temper, and loved to keep what he got, but was otherwise a very honest, open-hearted Man, and a great Joker. This last was his distinguishing Talent, nor was he ever seen to be so well pleased as when he had put the Hall into a Laugh. *Robin*, who had a hearty Friendship for him, and was a thorough good-natur'd Person, humour'd him admirably in this Particular, and was glad to afford him Opportunity of shewing his Wit and Spirit, of both which he had Abundance, and withal, a due Sense of what he possessed. In Point of Religion he was very moderate, went to Church sometimes, crack'd a Jest now and then upon Dr. *Crape*, and when he was disposed to be merry would satirize (that was his Failing) even our Spiritual Guides without Mercy. But as it went no farther than Words, and when the Fit was over he would take a Tankard with the Doctor, or play a Set at Back-gammon, it was passed over; for as the Saying was in the Family, 'Wasps will would have his Way, let what would come to cross him.' But his good Qualities at other times made Amends for his Peevishness; and as they were used to his Humours, the Servants were very well pleased with him.

The young Gentleman I before mention'd having great Kindness for *Will*, and liking his brisk, lively Temper, was constantly talking to him, and would now and then leave him Books to read. These Conversations, and the Study of these new Authors, quite altered the Man in every respect. He question'd *Robin* concerning his Master's Circumstances, and frequently talk'd of looking into the Family Deeds, especially the last Settlement, that he might judge how things were managed, and whether due Care was taken of Posterity. After repeated Discourses of this Kind, it having been hinted to him to mind his Garden and permit his Master to mind his Estate, he thereupon took a Resolution of leaving his Place, and living on his Copyhold Estate, which was left by an Uncle, who either acquir'd or begg'd it in the same Service. After this, he was continually entertaining his Neighbours and Sir *George's* Servants with unaccountable Lectures. He insisted, that as a Tenant to the Manor he was to be let as fully into the Concerns thereof as the Steward, nay as the Lord. He enquired assiduously into the Title of the Common, question'd the Expediency of so many Fishponds, and because he understood the Estate was a little incumbered, murmured at the House-keeping, tho' the Creditors were perfectly easy, their Principal being sure and their Interest well paid. Making much use of his Time and Parts in these Inquiries, *Will* speedily grew acquainted with Men and Things, and, having an admirable Knack of Talking, was well heard.

Several of the Servants observing the Reputation *Will* had got, fell to reading and studying as hard as he. They immediately discovered their own great Capacities, and that Affairs in general were ill manag'd. This put them on offering their Advice, and attending to all things except what lay within their Sphere. By such a Conduct a real Confusion was induced, and those who minded their own Business had as much again to do as they were wont; upon which, they too grew uneasy. In the Beginning of the Disorder, the Chaplains endeavour'd to compose Matters, and to bring Folks to mind what they were in Duty bound to mind. This, instead of producing any good Effect, brought a Torrent of Abuse on the poor Parsons, they were treated as a Parcel of useless Pieces of Furniture kept up in compliance with Custom, and were threaten'd to be cashier'd when the new Regulation aim'd at took place. Nay *Nick Spitsire*, who was a kind of Clerk for *Will* and his Party, writ a sort of Lampoon, in which he abused all the Clergymen Sir *George* had provided for, calling them Dirty Surpllices, and alledging it was high time they were unripp'd and wash'd. At this all the idle Fellows in the Parish laugh'd; and whereas before these Jars began, nine Tenths of the Parish went duly either to Church or to Meeting, scarce any of the new-fangled People go at all, and when they do, 'tis usually to make a Jest of the Doctor, and to crack Jokes on his Sermon all the Week after.

In such a Situation, one need not wonder that Sir *George* made some Alterations in his Family, for he was weary of having a House full of Masters instead of Servants. Those, whom on this Occasion he dismissed,

lost all Sense of Duty and Respect, they treated *Robin* the Steward with foul Language merely for not being as mad as they, and so getting dismiss'd himself. Full of their new Learning, they began to decry his Office, and roar'd out one and all, that there never were good Times since Gentlemen kept Stewards. Next, they by Arguments demonstrated the Unfitness of *Robin* for the Place he held. First, he had held it a long time; whence they infer'd, he ought to hold it no longer. Secondly, he was of so insinuating a Temper, that he gain'd an absolute Ascendency over all who had any thing to do with him. Thirdly, whereas all other Stewards committed Slips which every body could point out, *Robin* valued himself on his spotless Conduct, which made it expedient, nay necessary to turn him out, that his Faults as well as other Peoples might be discovered. But notwithstanding these and many other weighty Reasons pick'd from Law, History, and profound Policy, all drawn from his Nephew's Books, nothing could move Sir *George* to answer a Word more than *Proof, Proof; I will have Proof*. This the Reasoners say is the pure Effect of Prejudice, because Sir *George* knows it is not in their Power.

With a View of recovering their lost Game, or at least keeping the House in continual hot Water, they cause Books of this pestilent Stamp to be brought down twice a Week by the Waggon, and have their Emisseries to lay them in every Window, and on every Table in the House. Sir *George* will not order them to be thrown out or burnt, because he would not incur the Odium of keeping his Servants in Ignorance; yet he has often declared, that these Upstarts, who are continually yelping at *Robin*, do but strengthen his good Opinion of him; and till they can bring better Proof than hitherto they have done, he, as well as all Mankind, must look down with the utmost Contempt on such mean and base Accusations. As for the Steward, who but for his Affection to his Master had long ago quitted his Place, he bears all with the utmost Patience. For my part, says he, it has been always my Maxim, that Books furnish us best for Conversation, and Experience for the Conduct of our Lives. I pretend not to enter into philosophical or metaphysical Inquiries into the Spring of human Actions. I have studied the Functions of my Place thoroughly, and have discharged them to the utmost of my Capacity with Fidelity. This however will not protect me from the Censure of Men who argue from Principles of their own Invention, and insist I should justify myself in the same Way. There are however Laws to which we are both subject, and thither I appeal. I have done no Wrong, but my Adversaries are determin'd never to own me in the right; in this Case I am constrain'd to take more upon me than I would, for should I give way, succeeding Stewards will never be able to distinguish between Right and Wrong.

Upon these Circumstances, which I let down as transmitted to me, I make no Remarks, because every Reader will naturally make his own: And certainly we are most edify'd by such Instructions as come from ourselves. Whatever is dictated by another, we receive with Regret; but what we discover in dint of our own Sagacity, at once pleases and improves. We have a Complacency for our own Meditations, and always think they lead us to the Truth.

R. FREEMAN.

Leighorn, June 23.

THE Report we had here of the King of Spain's Death proves entirely groundless; for the last Letters from Madrid say that he is in good Health. The Marquis Sylva, his Catholick Majesty's Minister, who was quite impatient till those Letters came, has declar'd that all those Reports were false, and caus'd the News to be cry'd about the Streets by a Parcel of poor People, to whom he distributed Alms. They write from Genoa, that a little Spanish Vessel going to that Harbour, being pursu'd by an English Ship, which forbid the Privateers to put to Sea before the Hours are expir'd, the Fortress discharg'd several Shots after her to stop her, tho' in vain; but the Wind blowing so that he could not come up with the Spaniard, was oblig'd to tack about, and meeting with a Genoese Ship, detain'd her by way of Reprizal for the Goods that were fir'd at him from the Fortress of Genoa; and having afterwards sent the Master of the Vessel ashore, with a Couple

a Couple of Englishmen, to acquaint the English Consul of it, and to engage him to demand Satisfaction for the Cannon-shot, the Government of Genoa caus'd the two Englishmen to be arrested till the Ship and Cargo are entirely restor'd, and have moreover sent an Express to London to get Satisfaction.

Vienna, July 1. The 29th ult. an Express arriv'd here from Hanover, whose Dispatches make mention of a Peace betwixt our Court and that of Berlin, thro' the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, the Conclusion of which begins to be now out of Doubt, especially considering the Inactivity of the Two Armies: And next Day there arriv'd another Express from Hanover, and a Messenger also from the Army; upon which it is reported that the Peace is entirely settled. But by an Express which arriv'd at the same time from Turin, the Affairs of Italy with regard to the Court of Sardinia, are still in a very ticklish Situation. Letters are also arriv'd this Day from our Army in Silesia, whereby the Peace is confirm'd. They add, that our Forces there now consist of 30000 Men, all in good Health, but that the Enemy's Army is so much weakened by Mortality and Desertion, that the King of Prussia might well entertain Ideas of Peace.

Berlin, July 4. According to the freshest Advices from Silesia, the Reason which determin'd the King, who is now at Breslau, to retire with his Army from the Banks of the Neiss, was the Remonstrances made by the Envoy of Great Britain, who having represented to his Majesty, 'That as a Peace was on the Point of being concluded, it was highly necessary to put a Stop to the Effusion of more Blood, and to reserve his Troops for Action against such as should offer to disturb the Tranquillity of the Empire,' his Majesty comply'd with the Advice, and retir'd. The Baron de Brackel, the Russian Minister, is just now going to the King upon Business of great Consequence.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, July 8. Wind N. N. E. Sail'd the William and Thomas, Boynton, and the Conveener, Dickie, both Tenders for Portsmouth. Arriv'd the Basilisk Bomb, Capt. Peddie, from Liverpool.

Deal, July 8. Wind N. N. E. Came down the Dolphin, Bradley, for Jamaica. Remain his Majesty's Ships St. Albans, Lark, Sophia, and Otter Sloop, the Hopewell Tender, and two Ships for Philadelphia.

Gravesend, July 8. (Morning Tide) Pass'd by the Essex, Cock, from Maryland; the Mary, Hewson, from Middleburgh; the Mary and Catherine, Parrot, from Stetin; the Constant, Jackson, from Riga;

(Evening Tide) the Betty, Watson, from Virginia, North about; the Constant Ann, Dobbins, the King George, Garret, and the Wright, Sharp, all three from Norway; and the Anna-Maria, Bellman, from Hamburgh.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Liverpool, the Betty, Kentish, from Gottenburgh.

At Carolina, the Dragon, Cunningham, from Bristol.

At Maryland, the Thornton, Bowly, the Charles, Johnson, the Baltimore, Biggs, and the Williams, Harrison, all from London.

LONDON, July 10.

Yesterday Mr. John Hyde was chosen Governor, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Sub-Governor, and Mr. Samuel Haswell, Deputy Governor, of the London Assurance Corporation, without any Opposition.

And this Day comes on the Choice of Directors, when the following Gentlemen 'tis thought will be unanimously elected; viz.

* Mr. Francis Arbouin	Mr. Henry Loubier
Edward Barker, Esq;	* Mr. Nicholas Magens
Mr. John-Davy Brucholt	Henry Neale, Esq;
Mr. David Bosanquet	Capt. James Pearce
* Mr. Thomas Boehm	Mr. Charles La Porte
Edward Coke, Esq;	Edward Radcliffe, Esq;
Thomas Dineley, Esq;	* Mr. Thomas Rous
Kennelm Fawcener, Esq;	Thomas Savill, Esq;
Mr. Edward Flower	Mr. Charles Smyth
George Hatley, Esq;	* Mr. James Vernon
Capt. Robert Hudson	Mr. Peter Waldo
Mr. John-Lewis Loubier	* Mr. John Weyland.

N. B. Those mark'd *, were not in the last Direction.

Last Week dy'd John Bennet, Esq; late of the Island of Barbados, where he marry'd the Widow of Dudley Woodbridge, Esq; whom he succeeded also in the Agency for the South Sea Company. He was the Author of several good Papers relating to Trade and Commerce, particularly those collected in the *National Merchant*, printed for Mr. Walthoe in Cornhill.

Letters from New England advise of the Death of Capt. Christopher Rhymes, many Years Commander of

the Priscilla in the Barbados Trade, and lately of the Dolphin, in which Ship he was taken by the Spaniards, having on board the Baggage of the late Governor Byng of Barbados.

On Wednesday last Francis Musters, Esq; (who last Week paid his Fine to be excus'd serving the Office of Sheriff of this City) died of an Apopleckick Fit, on the Road to his Seat in Lincolnshire.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Lieut. Cleland to be Lieutenant of the Marlborough, a second Rate commanded by Capt. Geddis.

Yesterday was held a Court of the Turkey Company, when Thomas Carleton of Broxbourne in the County of Hertford, Esq; was chosen Consul for Smyrna, in the room of Francis Williams, Esq; deceas'd.

Yesterday Ten Horses loaded with about Twelve Hundred weight of Tea, seized by one of his Majesty's Officers of the Customs at Ilford, were brought under a strong Guard to his Majesty's Warehouse at the Custom-House.

On Tuesday the 21st instant, two Months Wages in fix due to the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Prince of Orange, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1740, will be paid at the Pay-office in Broad street.

In our last, pag. 1. col. 2. § 10. for January read June, for Verz, r. Vera, and for Taxo, r. Faro.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 21	07 47

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths to 7-8ths. India 160. South Sea 103 3-4ths to 104. Old Annuity 112 1-4th. New ditto 112 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent. ditto 78. Royal Assurance 93. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 11 s. to 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 51. 12 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Premium. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Lottery-Office, June 24, 1741.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to enable the Commissioners for Building a Bridge across the River Thames, &c. Do hereby give Notice, That the Second Payment of Two Pounds on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England on or before the 23d Day of July next; (the Cashiers being ready to receive the same) and the remaining Two Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 18th of September next.

At the Lottery-Office of THO. COX, Bookseller, (who has kept an Office for Twenty Years past) at the Lamb under the Royal-Exchange,

TICKETS are Bought and Sold, also Tickets divided into Shares, viz. Half's, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths. Tickets also register'd and examin'd by a correct Numerical Book; and every Kind of Business relating to the Lottery, transacted with the utmost Care and Fidelity.

Whereas Tickets commission'd to be bought of me, have been bought elsewhere; to prevent this, and Frauds of any Kind, all Tickets purchased by me, shall be endorsed by my own Hand for the future.

All Letters, Post paid, will be duly answered. Schemes given, and Shares examin'd Gratis.

Many of my shar'd Prizes in the last Lottery being still outstanding, any Person posses'd of the same may have their Money on Demand.

N. B. As the Act of Parliament directs this Lottery to be drawn sooner than usual, The Bank have already delivered out the Tickets.

THIS DAY is Published, (Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III.

On Disputes and Controversies in Religion. What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Disputes upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning more doubtful, and so perplex the Sense? What hath been the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and acute Niceties, but Obscurity and Uncertainty, leaving the Words more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss?

Locke on Hum. Understand. B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12. Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children. Price 4d.

II. A Letter to the Rev Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6d.

III. Popery disarm'd of those Weapons of Force, and those Instruments of Fraud in which it chiefly trusts. In a Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 5. 1739. by Richard Mead, wicount, A. M. Canon of Worcester.

WANTED.
A Sober Man, that can drive a Cart and four Horses in Town or Country, and blow a French Horn well. Inquire at Mr. Walthoe the French Horn in Gutter-lane.

THIS DAY is Published, (Price Six-pence.)

THE Trial between two Gentlemen for a Criminal Conversation of the one with the other.

Printed for J. Hugginson, in Sword-and-Bush-lane, over-against the Crown Tavern on Ludgate-hill.

THIS DAY is Published, Price Fourteen Shillings Bound.

CASES in EQUITY during the last Year, of the late Lord Chancellor TALBOT: With the Names of Cases, and Principal Matters.

Printed for T. Waller in the Temple Church. Where may be had, this Day published, *Præcedent* The Accomplish'd Practitioner in the High Court of Chancery, shewing the whole Method of Proceeding according to present Practice, from the Bill to the Appeal, together with a List of the Fees, &c. By Joseph Waller of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;

On Saturday the 1st of August next will be Published (Price one Shilling)

No. I (containing Seven Sheets) of the Supplement to Dr. Harris's *LEXICON*

TECHNICUM, which, with those Two Volumes make the most useful Set of Books and complete Body of Sciences yet extant, and is a very considerable Improvement of Mr. Chambers's *Cyclopædia*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN. N. B. A Number of this Work will be published once a Fortnight, and the Whole completed in about Numbers.

Proposals and Specimens are delivered and Subscriptions taken in by the following Bookellers, viz. F. Gyles in Fleet-street; J. Stagg in Westminster Hall; J. Clarke and E. Company the Royal Exchange; T. Wotton, J. Whitson, and C. in Fleet-street; J. Hawkins in St. Paul's Church-yard; and J. lant in the Strand, and R. Doddsley in Pall-mall.

In a few Days will be Published, Illustrated with Copper-plates, in one large Volume

ELEMENTS of the Art of Affinities METALS. In Two Parts. The first, containing the Theory. The second the PRACTICE of the said ART. Whole deduced from the true Properties and Nature of Metals, confirmed by the most accurate and unobscured experiments, explain'd in a natural Order, and with the Clearness.

By JOHN ANDREW CRAMER, M. D. Translated from the LATIN.

To which are added, Several Notes and Observations not in the Original, peculiarly useful to the English Reader. With an Appendix containing a List of the chief Authors that have been published in English upon MINERALS and METALS.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-moon between Temple Gates, and C. Davis, in Pater-noster Row, near the Royal Society.

Where may be had, lately published, 1. Dr. Perry's Treatise of Diseases in general, a Volume. 2. Dr. Lobb's Treatise of the Small-pox, recommended by the late learned Dr. Boerhaave. 8vo. 3. Husbandry and Trade improv'd, in several Letters to the Royal Society, published by John Houghton, F. R. S. 8vo.

THIS DAY is published, (Price 1s.)
On a large, new Letter and fine Paper, Number VII. Which completes

HORACE'S Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare. Translated into English Prose, in the Original as the different Idioms of the Latin and English Languages would allow: With the Latin Text in every Page, and Critical, Historical, Geographical and Chronological Notes in English, from the best Commentators, both ancient and modern, especially M. Dacier, and P. Sanadon; a Preface to each Ode, illustrating its Difficulties, and shewing several Ornaments and Design; also the Method of shewing the several Sorts of Verse made use of by Horace; and a Table shewing at one View of what Sort of Verse each Ode contains, which is in no other Horace yet extant. Together with the Latin Text put into Order of Construction. For the Use of Schools as well as of Private Gentlemen.

Printed for Joseph Davidson, at the Angel in the Street.

Where may be had Numbers I. II. III. IV. V. and VI. * That I form'd my Design or Plan of Printing these Odes in English Prose with Notes, &c. from Mr. Watson's is handed about in Half a Sheet) is absolutely false, and is quite different: His Version, his Order, his Key, and his Notes in a different Manner from that I print; and his Notes taken from his own English, if it may be call'd English, whereas in the Version I print, the Notes, as they are, are taken from the Latin Text, as M. Dacier and P. Sanadon have done. Besides, Mr. Watson had Time enough to incline, to print his before there was a Line of mine put in Press, being a Year after the Time I saw any Part of his as Mr. Watson himself acknowledges in his Advertisement the Daily Advertiser of May 11, 1739. nor was it till April, 1741. and if it never had, was that a Reason for should not execute a Design I had form'd before ever I saw Watson's? I also advertised my Design before him, and from the greatest Part of mine, and had printed the whole before him, but for a certain Reason: So that the Publick may now groundless his Assertions are.

HERE never was, perhaps, a Paper better suited to the Cause in which it was written, than the *Craftsman* of this Day. Its unlucky Author, who was conscious to himself that he had nothing to say, has, with infinite Address, dragg'd out almost three Columns in saying nothing. It

ended a Trade in which he has been long exercis'd. In writing Themes at School, he was called to make Declamations at College; and because every body thought him as great a Wit there, as he thought himself, he turn'd his Satyr upon his Superiors, and has been writing against Rule and Reason, though knows nothing of the matter. At the Rate he writes, knowledge is unnecessary, a round Assurance in assertion is sufficient Air in denying, with a tolerable Knack of producing his Matter's cait Jokes, after they have worn almost Threadbare by himself, are the distinguishing Qualifications of this dapper Dabbler in Politics, and give him an indubitable Right to his Post.

He sets out with informing his Readers, that he is entirely ignorant as to the Author of the *Review*, that he easily discovered who was the Author of the Remarks on that Pamphlet, published in this Paper. Facts are alike true, that is, in the Sense of a Libeller, but false in every Sense besides. As a Libeller, it was not his Business to know the Author of the Pamphlet, as a Servant, if he is bid to hold his tongue, is in the Right not to own his Master, even when he is Livery; and as to the Author of the Pamphlet, he thought himself at Liberty to suppose any thing which might give him the best Handle for Abuse. The Author of them is conscious to himself of his Incapacity of saying any thing which a good Critick would ascribe to the Honourable Person at whose Door he would lay

the *Review* reviewed. He has not the Vanity to believe that he hath a tenth Part of that Gentleman's Knowledge in foreign Affairs, or any Ability if he had, of setting his Sentiments with that generous Sincerity and pleasant Freedom, which only those endeavoured to do, who are affected by its Force. But notwithstanding this, he thinks himself every way able to deal with the Reviewer's Secretary, and to shew, that his own Rancour is on this Occasion very ill placed. The principal Intent of this Paper is to represent my Remarks on the Pamphlet, as if they were designedly false and inconsistent, a Charge constantly brought against this Author and his Associates against every Man's Party who is not of their Party. I was aware of this before I set Pen to Paper, and therefore I stated particularly all the Points I intended to examine, and I stated each of them in the Order I stated them. It therefore with the greatest Injustice, that he represents me as a Person desirous of not being understood, affecting to conceal the Truth by shifting the Terms of the Question. When I took upon me to examine the Work of his Patron, for such the Vehemence of the Libeller sufficiently proves it, I stated what I pretended to answer in his own Words, and then endeavoured to convince the Reader, that he was in the Wrong. But Mr. D'Aveners takes another Method, he gives such things to my Words as will serve his Purpose, and triumphs on this imaginary Victory; and with his good Manners, calls me by half a Score hard names. In this he acts like his Betters; for as they afford us any thing but Clamour for Proof, so he prudently takes Pains to misrepresent an Antagonist, and then supposes him answered.

In the *Review*, the Author, as I shewed in his own words, asserted first, That the Treaty of *Hanover* was a bad Treaty. Secondly, That it was the Source of present Difficulties. And, Thirdly, That it was the Work of the Minister. I undertook to disprove all these, and Mr. D'Aveners thereupon charges me with being inconsistent. The Treaty, says he, was either a good Treaty, or a bad one: If it was a good one, why did you not claim it? If a bad one, why did you not reject it? Admirable Reasoning truly! In answer to this, I say, that I followed the Author's Method of reasoning, whom I wrote. He opened his Charge, by first decrying the Treaty of *Hanover*; and I opened mine, by shewing there was no Grounds for decrying this Treaty. In doing this, I disproved several of the Facts upon which he went, particularly that on which he and his Associates have hitherto laid the great

est Strefs, viz. That the Court of *Spain*'s treating with the Court of *Vienna*, was occasion'd by the sending back of the Infanta, whereas this happened several Months after. The Author of the *Review* then talks of bringing the Charges home to the Honourable Person upon whom he would willingly lay the Blame of all the Mischiefs that we either feel, or that some amongst us imagine we feel. In answer to this, I have made it evident, that whether the Treaty of *Hanover* was good or bad, this Honourable Person ought not to be made answerable for it, because he did not devise, direct, or negotiate it, nay did not so much as approve or defend it, but in common with other Members of his late Majesty's Council and Parliaments, who therefore had as much to answer for as he, or to speak fairly, and without Disguise, ought to have nothing to answer for at all; since were it otherwise, Freedom of Debate, and Liberty of judging, would be banish'd from those Places, where, on other Occasions the Patriots contend, they ought ever to be found, and that too in their utmost Extent.

What Contradiction, what Inconsistency is there here, or how is the Memory of a noble Lord injured? Did I so much as mention a noble Lord? Did I admit that the Treaty of *Hanover* was a bad Treaty, and that therefore the Secretary of State who sign'd it ought to be punish'd? Nothing like it: I first justified that Treaty, and thereby justified his Memory, which I perceive is grown precious in the Eyes of some People who never manifested any great Respect for his Person. But his Name is lugged into this Debate, purely for the sake of tacking to it some ill-natured Reflections, equally void of Humanity and Truth. This is of a Piece with the Conduct of the Party in other Matters, and serves to furnish Hints for changing the State of the Question, and thereby leading the Publick out of the direct Road to Truth. If I had declined the Justification of this Treaty as I might have done, by referring to the West Country Member, who so warmly supported it heretofore, though he has changed his Sentiments since, or by appealing to the noble Lord who engaged the States to have a good Opinion of it, I say, if I had done this, and insisted on the single Point of its not being, strictly speaking, at all chargeable on the Honourable Person accused thereupon, the *Craftsman* might with some Shadow of Reason have suggested my Intent to slur that noble Lord's Memory. But after taking so much Pains as I did to vindicate that Treaty, and to explain its Consequences, there could not well be any thing more apparently injurious than to reproach me with laying the Blame upon a noble Lord, when in Truth I was only cautious of entitling an honourable Person to a Transaction in which he had in Fact little or no Share.

The next Thing the *Craftsman* complains of is, that I have injured his Masters, by attributing the untoward Situation our Affairs are now in to the Intrigues of the Opposition. But why may not I speak my Sentiments of the Opposition, as well as he does his of the Administration? He would fain infer, that the Nation can have suffered very little from the Opposition, because those who compose it have very seldom carried their Point. Now, thus far I agree with him, that the Nation has suffered the less on that Account, but nevertheless I think it has suffer'd a great deal. I can hardly believe that we got either Credit abroad, or were much the better at home, for Mr. *Palm*'s presenting his Memorial; and yet he never would have done this, if there had not been an Opposition, who by assuming to themselves the Name of the People, might easily mislead a foreign Minister in that Case, and in many others. I must also confess, that in my weak Judgment, the Secession did us no great Service; and I am confirmed in this Notion, by observing, that the King of *Spain* in his Manifesto concurs with our Malecontents in making the present just and necessary War the Result of their Clamour, the only thing there was left for him to say, in order to give the least Colour to his own Proceedings. These are Instances so glaring, that they cannot be denied, and so recent, that they cannot be doubted: I must therefore crave Leave to say, that the Opposition is not altogether so harmless as Mr. D'Aveners would make it, though I do readily own, that the Mischief it has hitherto done is little or nothing in Comparison of what it intended, and therefore I am for placing our Escape from those greater Evils, to the Account of the Administration, after paying a due Acknowledgment to Providence for the Blessings hitherto afforded on their Endeavours.

I am persuaded this Writer thought he was very hard upon me, when he bid me remember who was the Ringleader in Opposition from the Year 1717. I can assure him I remember this with a great deal of Satisfaction, because I am thoroughly persuaded that no Part of the Gentleman's Conduct alluded to, will make a brighter Figure in History than that which filled up the Interval to which he refers. In those three Years an Opposition was formed to the Measures of Ministers visibly Anti-Constitutional, without the smallest Declaration from Duty in respect to their Master. The *Peerage Bill* was opposed, the *South-Sea Scheme* was opposed, and many very bad Projects were exposed: All this was done with Zeal and Constancy; a Zeal according to Knowledge, and a Constancy resulting from Reason. The Honourable Person whom this Writer styles the Ringleader of that Opposition, quitted his Places before he opposed the Administration; he knew how to attack, and therefore he never thought of undermining. He was in full Favour with his Master when he relinquished his Offices, and might have kept them in spite of all the Arts and Interest of his Enemies. But he then thought, as he always thought, that the Service of one's King and of one's Country ought to be every honest Man's Care, and therefore he could not think of remaining in a Place, where, as Things were then circumstanced, he could only render this Service by Halves. But will any Man say, that he has either promoted *Peerage Bills*, or *South-Sea Schemes*, since he was in Power? Or, that the present Opposition hath acted with the same Temper, and with the same Regard to the Constitution, which that Opposition shewed, of which, in the Style of this Polite Writer, he was the Ringleader? No. If this Ministry had acted like that, it had never triumphed over so well-conducted an Opposition as the present. Things are just or unjust, according as they are circumstanced; and we pretend not to condemn the present Opposition, merely for thwarting the Measures of the Ministry, but for thwarting them without Cause, or at least without just Cause; for calling Self-Interest, *Patriotism*, and Private Pique, *Publick Spirit*.

Towards the Close of his Paper he expostulates very warmly, on my charging the present Malecontent Patriots with fateously contradicting the Measures taken by the Servants of the Crown, in Discharge of their Trust for the Benefit of the People. But notwithstanding all he says, I still think I offer'd nothing contrary to Truth on that Subject. I cannot help thinking it fateous for Men to represent that Army as dangerous, which they see and know to be necessary and useful, kept up to preserve our Constitution, and in a manner conformable to it, and which they would not scruple to defend, if they were trusted to command it. — I own it seems fateous to me, to represent as useless and fruitless such Measures as plainly answer the Ends for which they were intended; because it is impossible to act right in providing against Evils, if once it shall be allowed just Reasoning to infer they never would have happened, on account of their not happening after those Measures were taken. — I also esteem it fateous to charge Ministers with Bribery when it cannot be proved; nay, where it cannot be render'd probable, but by ill-grounded Innuendoes; because in my Judgment a Minister has as good a Title to his Reputation as another Man, and there ought to be the same Evidence of his betraying his Trust, as of another Man's forfeiting his Allegiance. We know there have been Ministers who have departed from their Duty; and we know too sometimes *Incendiaries* have lurk'd under the Name of Patriots: But what then, Facts have distinguish'd both; but then they have been Facts proved in a legal Way; for to call Stories, *Facts*, and repeating them, *Evidence*, is an Invention of Yesterday; and as it belongs to, so, I dare say, it will never be claim'd by any but the *Craftsman*.

I shall conclude this Paper with remarking, that the Author of the *Craftsman*'s insolent Demands of the Services render'd to their Country by this Administration, is a very bad Return for all the Blessings derived to his People by his Majesty's mild and prudent Government. Have we not enjoyed Peace and Plenty, and all the Advantages to which our admirable Constitution gives us a Claim, without feeling the Effects of Religious Feuds, or Civil Dissensions, in the last Degree, notwithstanding the Pains taken by this Writer and his Patrons? Are we not now in a Condition to do ourselves Right, and to assist our Allies abroad, if we can but preserve Peace and keep some People within the Bounds of their Duty at home? Was not the utmost Care taken for many Years,

to afford all possible Ease to the Landed Interest; and has not Publick Credit been so firmly establish'd, that neither the Force of Foreign nor the Arts of Domestic Foes can shake it? All this too has been done by fair and plain Methods, such as all the World understood, and of which none had ever the least Reason to complain. Are not these Felicities, are not these Services, are not these Deeds worthy of Remembrance; and, when our Climate will endure it, of Gratitude also? Yes surely, and Posterity will think so, when the Treacherous Treaties, the Unjustifiable Expeditions, and the Fallacious Projects of other Ministers are remember'd with Abhorrence. Thus much by way of Reply to Mr. D'Ancers. I have now done with the Review, and am in no manner of Pain, for what any impartial Person shall think of my Manner of treating it, or its Author: For, I suppose, the Piece was written in order to an Enquiry and that no Man thinks himself of such consequence, as that the World should give implicitly into his Sentiment, when he attempts to reverse a Judgment given by the Representatives of the Nation.

HOME PORTS.

Marazion, July 6. Arrived the Mary and Ann, and the St. Barbe, both from France, with Salt for a Market. They report, that the Vintage this Year will be very good, if the Weather continues favourable; and that the Harvest is almost over, and a very good one.

Falmouth, July 6. The Packets remain as per last.

Pool, July 8. Came in the Desire, Rose, from London; and the Hopewell, Ansty, from Newfoundland.

Cowes, July 8. Sailed the St. Mark, Wilson, for Philadelphia, with 800 Palatines from Rotterdam; the Farmer's Adventure, Ratsey, from Carolina for Rotterdam; and the Elizabeth and Mary, Cane, of and for London from Southampton. Wind N.

Southampton, July 9. Arrived the Jane Pitton, from Guernsey, and the Prime Minister, Morecock, from London for St. Kitt's. Sailed the Two Marys, Gordog, for Guernsey. Wind S. E.

Dover, July 9. Arrived the Warren Galley, Huddy, from Venice, Zant, and Gibraltar; and the King George, Ayres, from Carolina; both for London. Several other Ships are in sight coming up. Sailed the Jenny Crawford, Mitchell, for Oporto. Wind N. E.

Deal, July 9. N. E. Came down and failed thro', the Expedition, Talcot, for Naples. Arrived the Blaze and Basilik Bombs, and are now under Sail for the River. Remain his Majesty's Ships Lark, St. Albans, and Sophia, and the two Ships for Philadelphia. This Morning failed to the Westward the Otter Sloop, and two Transports. Arrived the Greenstreet, Howell, from Newhaven for Whitby.

Gravesend, July 9. Pass'd by the Lady Catherina, Borneman, from Bremen; and the Three Brothers, Wedelstoft, from Norway.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Antigua, the Elizabeth, Douglas, from London.

At Virginia, the Griffin, Dixon, from Barbados; and the Cumberland, Robinson, from Whitehaven.

At Rhode Island, the Newport Packet, Bonfield, from London.

At Boston, the Industry, Harris, and the ———, Smith, both from London and Newcastle.

At Hull, the Italian Merchant, Smithson, from Carolina.

At Bristol, the Pompey, Lane, and the Charming Sally, Trenchard, both from Barbados.

At Dublin, the Samuel, Barfell, and the Kezia, Gayton, both from New-York; the Phenix, Harrison, from Philadelphia; the Francis and Mary, Sweetman, from Antigua; the Happy Return, Thompson, from Drontheim; the Dolphin, Wilson, and the Henry, Parker, both from Norway; and the Carolina Packet, Atkins, from Hull.

At Cork, the St. Andrew, Jones, from St. Kitt's.

LONDON, July 11.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Letters of the 26th ult. N. S. from Madrid say, that the French and Dutch Ambassadors at the Court of Spain, having join'd in their Solicitation, that the Ships of those Nations which have English Merchandise on Board may not be arrested or molested on that Pretence, the King declar'd to them by Don Joseph de la Quintana his Secretary of State, that he was very ready to agree to their Demand, provided that the French King and the States General would get the like Security that the French and Dutch Ships having Spanish Goods on Board, should be no more arrested or molested on that Pretence, nor the Effects of the Spaniards confiscated as is continually done by the English, which his Catholic

Majesty looks upon as an equal Violation of the Liberty of the Flags of both Nations. The intended Transportation of Troops to Italy is quite laid aside.

Letters of the 9th Inst. N. S. from Breslau say, that the King of Prussia has resolv'd to continue in his Camp at Strehlen in that Neighbourhood, till he is inform'd of the Resolutions of the Court upon his last Declaration; and that on the 6th, the Earl of Hyndford, the British Minister, went from his Camp very well satisfy'd, after having been there four Days.

Letters of the 28th ult. N. S. from Petersbourg say, that upon the Arrival of Advice from the Emperor's Minister at Stockholm, that the Majority in the Dyet of Sweden, insists upon a speedy Declaration of War against Russia, and that it was not doubted but the Swedes would shortly commit Hostilities, the Dukes Regeht had order'd twenty-four Battalions to march forthwith to Finland; and had demanded of the British Court, that the twelve Men of War which that Court has engag'd to furnish, be sent without Delay to the Baltick.

They add from Petersbourg, that the Swedish Minister is going from thence to Stockholm, by Order of his Master; that the Swedish Squadron, which was still cruising between the Coasts of Livonia and Finland, consisted of fifty Sail; that three thousand Men were actually embark'd at Cronstadt; and that every Company of Grenadiers in all the Regiments was augmented with five Officers. The Baron de Lohwendahl, Governor of Revel, who is gone to Wybourg to command the Troops there, has sent Word to the Russian Court, that he had found in Finland 26000 Foot, 12000 Horse, and 6000 Cossacks and Calmucks.

Those of the 11th Inst. N. S. from Berlin, say the King's Brothers the Princes Henry and Ferdinand, have had the Small-pox, but are in a fair way of Recovery.

The Elector of Triers continues so dangerously ill, that publick Prayers are made throughout that Electorate for his Recovery.

They write from Paris, that they have a Report, that M. de Chauvelin will be recall'd to Court, and that a Manifesto will shortly be publish'd, shewing the Motives of the King's sending Troops to Bavaria.

Letters of the 5th Inst. N. S. from Vienna say, that the Queen of Hungary has consented to yield a Part of Silesia to the King of Prussia, on Condition of its being dependant always as heretofore on the Kingdom of Bohemia; that the States of Hungary granted the Queen a Free Gift of 100,000 Florins at her Coronation, besides their Offer of raising and maintaining a Body of National Troops; and that the Elector of Bavaria had augmented his Forces to 30000 Men, Part of whom were assembling in the Upper Palatinate.

The America, Richie, from Glasgow, and the Bronsdon, Simphon, from Whitehaven, both bound to Virginia, were taken between the 8th and 12th of May, near the Capes of Virginia, by a Spanish Privateer.

The Field Equipage belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, is ordered to be got in Readiness with all Expedition; his Highness designing to go abroad with the intended Forces into Germany.

And Yesterday one of his Majesty's Yachts was ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to be got in Readiness, in order to carry over his Royal Highness to Holland.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	08 15	08 44

Bank Stock 142. India 160 3-4ths to 161 to 160 3-8ths. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto 112 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan 97. Five per Cent. ditto 78. Royal Assurance 93. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 13s. to 14 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 109 1-half.

This Month will be Published,

In Three Volumes, Folio,

(The Fifth Edition, carefully corrected, of)

THE Works of the Learned ISAAC BARROW, D. D. late Master of Trinity College in Cambridge.

(Being all his English Works.)

Published by his Grace Dr. John Tillotson, late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Printed for A. Millar, over against St. Clement's Church, and J. and R. Tonson, near Catherine-street, in the Strand

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, Cashier of the Bank of England, late one of the Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eyes, and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absent himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last, his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds amounting to a considerable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, that whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in the Advertisements, in the Whole Five Hundred Pounds.

David Legros, Secretary.

Fresh Irruptions of Scandal and Impertinence, honest High Life Men, as advertis'd in the Advertisment of July 7, make it necessary to re-publish the same.

THE Author of PAMELA; or, Virtue Rewarded, thinks fit, once for all, to give the following Notice to the scurrilous Papers and Advertisements that have been scattered about the Town, by Persons who can say nothing, and have no other View in it, than to promote the Sale of a wretched Performance called Pamela in the Life, which debases all the Characters in his Town; viz.

"That when any Person who is above Scandalous Practices, shall say any thing worthy of notice, and set his Name to what he publishes, he receive a proper Reply."

Witham, June 26, 1744.

AT the Long Room at the WITHAM SPA, will be an Assembly and Ball, on Thursday the 16th of July, to be continu'd once a Fortnight during the season. Tickets will be deliver'd at the White Hart and the Lion at WITHAM in ESSEX, where ever requir'd, in the Little Octagon Room next the SPA, upon the Day of Assembly.

WHEREAS it hath been fallily reported, That the House and Vaults of the late Mr. RICHARD WEEEDON, deceased, Wapping, near the Hermitage Stairs, was shut up; This is to give Notice, That they have not been shut, but have been continued by the Widow of the late Mr. WEEEDON, till the 24th of June last, and are now kept by RICHARD LETCH, from Seething-Lane: Where all Gentlemen Dealers in Wines, may be served with the best of all Sorts at the lowest Prices.

WHEREAS JAMES MAULE, Esq; about thirty-five Years of Age, five Foot eight Inches high, or thereabouts, of a brown Complexion, and Make moderately slender, well limb'd, genteel in Mien, and several Languages, being a Prisoner within the Walls of Fleet-Prison, made his Escape thereout last Week, and therefore shall secure, or cause him to be secur'd, in the may be re-taken, shall receive of me One Hundred Pounds Reward; or if the said James Maule will surrender himself into my Custody, he shall receive One Hundred Pounds for his Use, be put again into the Possession of his Chamber, and way punish'd or prosecuted for his Misdemeanor.

JOHN EYLES, Watchman.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price One Shilling.)

(Very necessary for all Persons going to, or that reside any of his Majesty's Islands in AMERICA.)

A Treatise concerning the Malaria FEVER in BARBADOS, and the Neighbouring Islands, with the Method of Curing it; also an Account of the same there, from the Year 1734 to 1738. In a Letter to Dr. M. D. By HENRY WARREN, M. D.

Printed for Fletcher Gyles against Gray's-Inn in Holborn.

THE Old Bury St. Edmund's Stage-Coach, in one Day, sets out from the Angel Inn in Sudbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to the Spread-Eagle Inn in Gracechurch-Street, and to the Green Dragon Inn in Bishopsgate-Street, London; and returns from the Spread-Eagle in Gracechurch-Street every Thursday and Saturday, and from the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-Street every Tuesday and Thursday, to the Place aforesaid, at each Passenger.

The Sudbury Stage-Coach sets out from the Rose and Crown Inn in Sudbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to the Spread-Eagle Inn in Gracechurch-Street, London; and returns to the Place aforesaid every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; where Hedingham, Gosfield, and Baintree Passengers may have Places.

The Varmouth Stage-Coach, in two Days, sets out from the Green Dragon Inn in Bishopsgate-Street, London, on Tuesday, to Mr. Tho. Jarvis's in Varmouth; and returns to the Green Dragon aforesaid every Thursday. Passengers may have Places.

Thomas Holbourn,

William Woot,

Thomas Taylor.

Note, The aforesaid Coaches set out from London at 10 o'Clock in the Morning.